Our little dramas come to naught Our little dramas come to maught,
Our lives may fall, our dailing plan
May crumb e into nothingness.
Our fire of castles fall to sand;
And yet our children sing and dance.
The merry-makers laugh and shout,
The stars unmindful still shine bright,
Unconscious that our light is out—
And so the world goes on.

The house grows sad that once was gay,
The dear ones seek their blessed home,
And we may watch and wait in vain
To hear their well-known footsteps come,
And yet the sunlight checks the floor,
And makes the suninger shadows long.
The rosebuds at the casement bloom,
The bird pours forth his cheerful song—
And so the world goes on.

And God goes on, and with our woe Weaves golden threads of joy and peace Guarding with his heart of hearts Our days of pain, our days of case. He marks them all, the seed, the sheaves, The dancar's smile, the mourner's tears. And keeps them safe, His children all, Through all the great, eternal years— And so, thank God, the world goes on

MILLIE'S FAULT.

BY E. A. DAVENPORT.

Millie Mapleton sat in an easy chair by an open window of the sitting room, her head leaned against the chair back, her feet resting on an ottoman; the white hands were clasped loosely over the sow-ing in her lap, the dark grey eyes had a dreamy, unseeing look, and an unconscious smile was havoring upon her sweet

mouth.

She made a pretty picture, that summer afternoon, yet she was even then yielding to her besetting sin of idleness. Perhaps that is too general a term—her fernaps that is too general a term—her fault was just this, she spent hours of precious time in day dreaming; she built beautiful air castles, where she lwelt with those she loved; she dreamed luxurious dreams that fascinated her like some written romance; she followed for hours the leadings of her imagination in stories that were, according to her mood, excit-ing, sweet, or sorrowful; and while these ing, sweet, or sorrowful; and while these dreams seemed to carry her into a different atmosphere, full of intoxicating delights, her daily duties were often lett undene, and the burdens of the house fell the more heavily on her mother, who was already overworked; for she was a widow and poor, her only child besides Millie a helpless crippled boy, of twelve years, and in the family also were old Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, distant relatives, who, though they added very much to the small income by the liberal price they paid for board, were yet a great addition for Mrs. Mapleton's care and labor. Millie loved her mother dearly, and did not intend to neglect her share, indeed, hardly realized that she did do so; her beautiful dreamland fascinated and drew her on almost as the sparkling and drew her on almost as the sparkling wine-cup tempts and lures on the poor mercial.

of serious result was surely folthe potent of controling her thoughts, and of doing vigorous brain work when occasion required. In this also she did not realize the effect of her castle building. ing. She had never comprehended, per-haps never even thought about the creak-ening influence of an uncontrolled, un-disciplined imagination.

But Millier certainly knew that she

ought to be busy at work at that me-ment; for on the next morning they ex-pected her mether's brother, Prof. More-head and his wife, for a visit of a few days, and this sewing her mother wished to have finished before their arrival. Somehow Mrs. Mapleton was always in a state of persons any jety before and dustate of nervous auxiety before and dur-ing those visits, chiefly because Mrs. Morehead was so oppressively wealthy and grand, and aristocratic, and had the and luxuries feel that she was extremely condescending to endure their moderate accommodations. Partly, also, because of the awe they all felt for Prof. Mcrehead himself, for he was really a great man, a profound thinker, and one who had a wide-spread fame as an author and scientist.

scientist.
Millie's work came out as usual. It was not done when night came, and so Mrs. Mapleton sat up after bed time and finished it, and the next morning the spare chamber looked as faultless as she could make it for Mrs. Prof. Moreheal's inspection.

inspection.

But when the morning train came rushing in, and they watched for their guests, only the Professor came walking up the village street. After their greetings were over he explained that his wife had gone to Saratoga with some friends who were very anxious for their company, and that he had persist ad her to go alone with them and enjoy the summer in the way he knew she would like best, and let him spend the time in quiet rest. He was weary, over-worked, and almost sick. Would they not consent to take him in for the summer, and let him find health and relaxation in their quiet home and lovely peaceful village?

sewing in her lap. She was in the same mood as the first day we saw her—fiful spells of working, then the hands dropped locely in her lap, the dreamy smile came over her mouth, and the far-off, yet eager look into her sees.

tically as well us theoretically, that 'time is measy, and mercover, that true wealth and the ability to get it lies within ourselves. My child, you will weaken your mental powers by this aimless day dreaming, and you will lose the will-power which makes the body an efficient worker noiess you rouse yourself from this purposeless castle building. Yet the imagination is one of the grandest faculties we possess. But you must control selves. My child, you will weaken your mental powers by this aimless day dreaming, and you will lose the will-power which makes the body an efficient worker unless you rouse yourself from this purposeless castle building. Yet the imagination is one of the grandest faculties we possess. But you must control and train it if you want it ever to amount to anything. Don't let it run to nothing. Suppose Liszt and Von Bulow had spent their lives in improvising simple melodies for their own amusement, devoting no time, nor thought, nor severe labor to day? I tell you it is the mental training, the hard work of body and mind together, that makes one man a success and er, that makes one man a success and another a failure in the world. Personal

aid the professor.

"No, no!" she answered, "I know I leserve it. Please go on."
"Well, then, in the second place, I "Well, then, in the second place, I want you to promise me that you will write something every day from the stories you tell to yourself, following up each until it is finished. Into each put the best and purest style you can command, and not only the romance of the plot, but some original and solid thought. You will find that writing is the best way of disciplining the mind to work. Promise, Millie, that you will do this every day that I remain with you."

day that I remain with you."
"I will try," said Millie, with fear and

trembling. "Then third and last, I want you to "Then third and last, I want you to begin a course of reading, which you will let me mark out for you and spend an hour each day at it; it will benefit you in many ways. And now, little neice, is the dose too bitter to take?"

"I expect it will be pretty hard, uncle," she answered truthfully. "But I would do it if it were ten times harder or at

she answered truthfully. "But I would do it if it were ten times harder, or at least try, after what you have said. Still," with a little laughing mischief in her face, "I've only taken this pledge for three months.'

"We will see what comes then," he answered with his grave smile. Then he went away to his own room, and Millie

was left alone.

She, true to the first clause of her promise, began newling vigorously, and "worked while she thought." She was a girl of much firmness when once her mind was felly made up; and she was determined; for her dear uncle's sake, to carry out his advice for the coming three nonths, to the letter.

The summer, with its long, warm days,

The summer, with its long, warm days, and busy life passed away; the silent autumn came, with its gorgeous foliage, its whisper of the dying year, its sad yet sweet itifitierice. Not until then did the professor affatige for his departure to his work in the city. The pure country air had given the old energy to his manner, a firmer ring to his step, and the glow of health to his face.

a firmer ring to his step, and the glow of health to his face.

On the morning of his last leisure day he said to Millie, "I know that my little niece has been resolute and has kept the 'three months' pledge;' for her mother has told me of her industrious, steady work, and what a help she has been, so I am sure, she has kept the second and third clauses as faithfully as the first. And now I am ready and anxious to see And now I am ready and anxious to see

what you have written."

Strange as it may seem, Millie had never thought of the possibility of her writings coming under her uncle Morehead's inspection; and so she stood growing white and red by terms; and giving little gasps of astonishment and di may, for was he not a great author and a master of style and thought?

"My child," he said gravely, seeing her hesitation, "go and get it for me; it is for your own sake I wish to see it."

And she obeyed at once, saying never a word, for he was, somehow, always obeyed like a king, without a question or an appeal.

an appeal.

He was alone in his room all the afternoon, and not until after the summer twilight had begun to deepen around them that evening, did he speak of what his thoughts had been. Then he called Millie out to a quiet seat on the varanda. Millie out to a quiet seat on the varanda.

"In looking over your papers this afternoon," he said, "I found as I had thought that you have a love of the romantic and imaginative, and a facility of expression which runs through the whole of your mother's family. She herself, if she had only had the opportunity, might have made for herself a name. The lack with all of us has been a natural distaste to close a unitiration; but what ever suc-

him in for the summer, and let him find health and relaxation in their quiet home and lovely peaceful village?

So it came to pass that the great professor spent nearly three months with them. A happy time it was, too, and fraught with good results, especially to Millie. She learned to love very dearly the quiet, dignified gentleman, and although her reverence for him was, if anything increased, it became before he went away entirely free from that fear with which we often regard great men. She learned to know and understand him as she had never done before, and when a few years later the grand head was laid low in the grave, she grieved and mourned for him as for a father.

The professor had been with them but a few days, when one warm afternoon found him seated, book in hand, in the shady sitting room, the coolest, and cosiest room in the flouxe. He occupied a large, easy chair, and was apparently absorbed in his reading. But for all that his eyes occasionally wandered over to Millie, by the open window, with her sewing in her lap. She was in the same mood as the first day we saw her—fiful spells of working, then the hands dromed.

"Yes, uncle, I promise," she answered,

smile.

"Yes, uncle, I promise," she answered, giving her hand by way of emphasis, and the bright eves had in them the flash of a newly-awakened ambition.

Looking at her, you did not wonder that her uncle was proud of her and had high hopes of her future. Somehow, everything in her face and form and manner told you that he could do if she would.

"I do not wish you to think, Millie, that I suppose you would ever be likely to 'win fame,' as the saying is, or that I would encourage any ambition of the sort in you; few can expect that in our er, that makes one man a success and another a failure in the world. Personal effort accomplishes the end; and in one sense we may call every one who is really successful a 'self-made man.'"

I think the professor had almost forgotten where he was for the moment. But Millie's intence eves and eager face told that she drank in every word.

"How can I ever give up this habit and break it off?" said the youthful dreamer, with a little sigh.

"My child," he answered, "I do not mean that you should throw away the imagination God has given you, nor cease to use it, only earb and control it as we train a runaway colf to become a useful, noble horse. Let me give your with his same disposition."

"In 'he first place, keep your hands busy i something; don't allow them to drop indy whenever you are thinking. If you will train yourself to work while you think, it will be worth a fortune to you. Another reason for doing it is little Millie's duty to a busy, weary mother. Does she not sometimes forget it?

Only the down-cast eyes and burning face said, "yes."

"Is the lecture growing too severe?" said the professor.

"No, no!" she answered, "I know I

with her, and her declining years are tall of rest and quiet happiness.

You would never imagine, when you read her stories so full of sound sense and vigorous thought, so helpful to the weak, so inspiring to the strong, prompting to noble work for truth and morality, and Christianity, that she was once only an idle day dreams.

The world has many varieties of day dreamers in it. How much might be accomplished for good by them if all would follow the professor's advice, and "work while they think."—Cincinnati Gazette.

WATTERSON'S GRAND ARMY. An Amusing Burlesque upon the Pro-posed Democratic Mass Meeting.

Special Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Washington, Jan. 12, 1877.

The notion of bringing 100,000 unarmed Western Democrats to Washington on the 14th of February, each with two revolvers and a bowie knife in his pocket, originated with Mr. Watterson, who combines the functions of editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal and member of Congress. It is said by some of his friends to be one of the practical jokes of which he is known to be fond. But others assert that he is dead in carnest, and has already bought a cocked hat and a pair of striped trowsers, in WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1877. hat and a pair of striped trowsers, in which he will appear as leader of the procession. The matter attracts a good deal of attention here, and, while there are people who pretend to laugh at Watterson, there are others, among them the owners of her roots in the subsequence. owners of hen roosts in the suburbs, who

regard it very seriously.

Mr. Watterson is known by his intimates to be as zealous for Mr. Tilden's success as Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, is for that of Governor Hayes, and there are Ohio men here who assert that if Mr. Watterson brings on 100,000 Democrate at his own private exassert that if Mr. Watterson brings on 100,000 Democrats at his own private expense, Mr. Halstead is precisely the man to raise, at his own cost, an equally numerous Republican army. Both these gentlemen are energetic and enterprising; both are believed by their friends to be desirous of a foreign mission, Feru being the country of their choice according to the best information, and while it is well known that if Mr. Jefferson Davis had taken Mr. Watterson's advice during the late unpleasantness, many things might late unpleasantness, many things might have been different, there is a letter here, on file in the War Department, which shows that Mr. Halstead, on his part, is also possessor of superior military genius which he was on one occasion patriotic enough to place at the service of the late General Halleck, with a view to bringing

the war to a speedier close.

An invasion of 200,000 unarmed politicians would be a serious matter for Washington, whose hotels could hardly Washington, whose hotels could hardly accommodate even the 10,000 Kentuckians whom Mr. Watterson has summoned as a first levy, and for whom it is rumored he means to provide first class board and lodging during their stay. Cereful inquiry of the different hotel proprietors here leads to the belief, by reason of their cautious reticence, that Mr. Watterson has already achieved the meeters the series. nas already achieved the master stroke of engaging in advance the whole of the engaging in advance the whole of the hotel accommodations of the city for his Kentucky contingent. leaving poor Mr. Halstead out in the cold and mire unless, with true Western energy, he should at once have new hotels built for his forces. Mr. Watterson is naturally reticent about the place he is interested to be continued. the plans he is believed to have already perfected for moving his army of occupa-tion. As he sits in the House of Repre-sentatives his face has an air of thought, sentatives his face has an air of thought, not without some signs of care. There is a report that he has been seen of late somewhat nervously fingering a large check book, but this is not well established. Some of his friends who have had army experience have been engaged for several days in detailed calculations as to the cost of moving 100,000 unarmed Democrats across the Alleghanies, and rumor says they find it can be done for the trifling sum of \$50 each, which would include all expenses and return them all safely to their anxious families. At this rate for the sum of \$5,000,000, cash down, Mr. Watterson will be able to bring his whole force here and provide them with Mr. Watterson will be able to bring his whole force here and provide them with return tickets, and there are people here who say that he could not do a nobler or more patriotic thing than this, and that when he has headed the procession on the 14th of February and paid all the bills, including whatever window glass may be broken by the firing of Democratic salutes, he will deserve an equestrian monument, which, it is already proposed, should stand facing that of General Jackson in Lafayette square, and with a horse equally disposed to stand on with a horse equally disposed to stand on

with a horse equally disposed to stand on his hind legs.

Extended inquiry among leading Democrats shows that they have so far taken singularly interest in the expected arrival of their Western constituents. This arises probably from the fact that everybody here has unbounded faith in Mr. Watterson. It is believed that if he means business it is not necessary for anybody else to interfere, and the rumor sext out from here some days ago that the National Democratic Committee was

Senator Robertson Gives the President an Inside View of South Carolina. WASHINGTON, January 15.

ing in the Democratic processions. In reference to the matter of intimidation he said that he could personally testify that there had been a great deal of inthat there had been a great deal of in-timidation by Republican negroes to-ward those of their own race who had shown indications of Democratic procliv-ities. He also brought to the attention of the President the statement of the colored legislator, Hamilton, that 3,000 illegal Republican votes had been polled in Beaufort County, at which the Presi-dent seemed to be somewhat surprised. He said that the returning board of South Carolina would have thrown out South Carolina would have thrown out other counties beside Edgefield and Laurens had it been necessary in order for them to figure up a majority for Chamberlain, and that there would have been just as much justification in throwing out other counties as the two nameds In Abbeviile and Barnwell Counties, for instance, there was also a large Demo-eratic colored vote which was no more untrammeiled than the colored vote of Edgefield and Laurens.
The President listened with interest

and attention to the statements of Senator Robertson, a native of the State, and one who was a consistent Union man during the whole war, and a zearous Republican since. The President was careful, however, to abstain from the expression of any decided opinion as to his probable course between the two governments. He expressed great admiration ments. He expressed great admiration personally for the attainments and abilities of Governor Chamberlain, but made no personal reference to General Plampton. He said by had received no direct advices from either side in South Caro-lina for some days. Sonator Robertson in conclusion told him that he was entirely convinced that under no circumstances could the people & South Carolina yield any obedience to the Chamberlain government or contribute anything to its support. This voluntary testimony of Senator Robertson is the

Judge Carpenter, of South Carolina, says that he does not intend to be in a hurry to decide the contesting claims of Hampton and Chamberlain to the guber-natorial office in South Carolina. He says he is spending time here to consult legal authorities which are not available in South Carolina. One of the authori-ties whom he seems to be consulting very trequently is the Attorney General, whom no doubt Chamberlain would look upon as a saleguard. Judge Carpenter is the South Carolina Judge, who, last summer, in the political saloons of Washington, denounced Governor Chamberlain in the most opprobrious terms.

The Political Situation.

Mr. Watterson, M. C., from Kentuelty and editor of the Courier-Journal, has written a remarkable letter to his paper from Washington. He sketches the Radical conspiracy and its master-spirits with graphic power, showing that the plot has lost nothing of its vigor and the movers of it none of their determination.

I deed, some recent events at the South have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

College Wisdom.—Coilège boys are generally full of fun, and have a keen

sand petitioners to Washington on the 14th of February to present the memo-rial in person, there will be no usurpation and no civil war. The conspirators will be thwarted. There will be Repubthem, and we shall have the Presidential result settled by well-established Constitutional methods. Otherwise those Re-

THREE FEET OF SNOW. 1 Surprising Story of the North Caro-

came more and more difficult. Four miles below Old Fort the engine gave out of water and the train came to a dead stop. The locomotive was ent loose, and with Engineer Marsh, Route Agent Ramsey and four negroes, started alone Ramsey and four negroes, started alone to the tank, which was there miles distant. About half way it can into a snow drift, which stopped it entirely, and after repeated efforts to get through and as many failures, the engineer essayed to put back to the train and discovered to his utter consternation that he could neither go forward nor backward. Bound fast by the snow, the engineer and his party remained there on the track the whole of that long and cold night, with no covering save their ordinary clothing, no shelt except what was allorded by the cab and no fire except what they could keep in the furnice of the engine by burning such feace rails and other wood as they could dig out of the snow. wood as they could dig out of the snow.

Provisions were sent to them from the train, and the next morning water was carried in buckets for a distance of a quarter of a mile, through snow thirty-six inches in depth on a level, reaching to the waters of the men, until enough was had to raise steam in the engine. Then by repeatedly remaing back, them under full headway striking the snow bank with the plow on the pilot, the locomotive finally made its way through this drift, to find the road filled with others almost as immovable. Meantime a large force of convicts had been

time a large force of convicts had been sent for, and these pushed the train back to Marion, where the passengers, were provided with all necessary comforts. The bare engine proceeded down the road at slow rate, the snow being shovelled out before it in many places, about the third day it reached Icard, where it found the up train from Salisthing to its support. This vorance, thing to its support. This vorance, testimony of Senator Robertson is the more important when it is considered that had be elected to support the illegal government of Chamberlain there is no question that Chamberlain's Legislature ry's Monday morning, reached Salisbury, a distance of 117 miles, Friday night at twelve o'clock. Major Rollins states that in many places the snow had drifted to the depth of fifteen and twenty feet. The cuts of the railroad on top of the snow cuts of the railroad on top of the spow were filled with all kinds of birds, which had frozen to death and dropped down the banks. While waiting on the road a whole covey of patridges were seen all frozen to death, and some of the crowd reached them and broke off the heads of some, their necks snapping like corn stalks. At Catawba River a yearling was stalks. At Catawba River a yearling was seen some little distance dut in the stream, its hind legs having sunk through the ice, leaving its head and fore legs upright. It was frozen to death. The poor brute had no doubt gone out on the ice to try to get some water. The rivers and creeks all along the line of the road batter for the company of the road batter for the reason of the road batter for the road batter for the reason of the road batter for the road batt and creeks all along the line of the road having first frozen over, and then been covered entirely by the snow, people and animals go over them as over the level earth. There is no sign anywhere of a running stream. With the apprehension of the people that they and their stock will freeze ov starve to death before the snow melts is intermingled the dreadful fear that where the thaw does come it will deluge the, whole face of the earth

have given aid and comfort to the enemy. We give Mr. Watterson's conclusions a conspicuous place. They are as follows:

"The people must act for themselves. Without their support the House of Representatives is powerless. A corporal's guard may disperse it. The arrest of half a dozen of its members would demoralize it. Anything, everything is possible to those who oppose themselves what is facetiously called the "sergen" with the first of the class of 1870, delivered what is facetiously called the "sergen". poral's guard may disperse it. The arrest of half a dezen of its members would demoralize it. Anything, everything is possible to those who oppose themselves to the conspirators. But unless the people act there will be no need of violence on the part of the conspirators. They will proceed without regard to precedents or facts with their plan to put the defeated candidate for President in the White House, leave Congress to pursue its policy of impotent protests, and, anying weathered the 5th of March, say with complinency to suck a question. What are you going to do about it?

"Is there no peaceful remedy? I think there is. There is the right of position, which, adequately presented and urged, becomes a power. The Democrats do not include civil war in the list of their resources. Civil war is not a red-tape affair. It does not come in the regulation way. Nor is it likely to happen ever until all the peaceful methods for the redress of grievances have been exhausted. The Democratic party plants itself upon the law and the facts. It declares that the vote of no State shall be counted without the consent of both houses of Congress. No State vote has ever been or ought to be. Since the foundation of the Government to the present time, including the evidence furnished by the Republican leaders them selves, all authority sustains this position. On it the Democratic party plants itself upon the law and the facts. It declares that the vote of no State shall be counted without the consent of both houses of Congress. No State vote has ever been or ought to be. Since the foundation of the Government to the present time, including the evidence furnished by the Republican leaders them selves, all authority sustains this position. On it the Democratic party plants itself upon the law and the facts. It declares that the vote of no State shall be counted without the consent of both houses of Congress. No State vote has ever been or ought to be. Since the foundation of the Government to the present time, therefore, whether is sh

BROWNS MAFRIMONIAL METHODS.-"Brown, I don't know how it is that your girls all marry off as soon as they get old enough, while none of mine can marry."
"Oh, that's simple enough. I marry
my girls off on the backwheat straw

will be thwarted. There will be Republicans enough in the Senate to detent them, and we shall have the Presidential result settled by well-established Constitutional methods. Otherwise those Republican Senators who wish to do right, seeing that the country is going to sub mit, will submit too, and we shall drift into a new era of popular discontent, the end of which no man can see.

"The Convention called a assemble in Louisville should consider these things. There is little complexity whatever in the situation. All that I have written here may be relied upon, with absolute assurance. It is no pleasure to write such things; but they should be written simply and distinctly. If the Convention wishes to do something, let it take ground firmly, not noisity, for the joint right of the Senate, let it provide for the presence of at least ten thousand unarmed Kentuckians in this city on the coming 14th of February. Less than this will be of no avail. So much, supplemented as it will be by other States, will secure through and control of the word of the brekwheat straw in the city of popular discontent, the condition of the straw. Nothing I would eat it, and it was a great bother to me. At less I thought of a plan. I stacked my buckwheat straw nicely and built a high rail-fence around it. My cattle, of course, concluded that it was something good, and at once tore down the fence and began to eat the straw. I doged them away and put up the fence a few times, but the more I drove them away the more anxious they became to eat the straw, and cat it they did, every bit of it. As I said, I marry my girls off on the same principle. When a young fellow I like comes around it. The control of the straw is a supplemented as it will be by other States, will secure through the provide for the presence of a free government."

—A good story is told of Judge Mackey, of South Carolina. During the war Mackey was on the staff of General Sterling Price, While on the Missouri raid, on one occasion he was dissipated. locally in her lap, the already sufficient of over her month, and the far-off, yet eage look, into her system of the processor which the processor which in the processor which is a last of the procesor which is a last of the processor which is a last of the proces

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MET "INAL PROPERTIES ARE Alierative in Solvent and Diarelle.

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worm. Vegeties has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

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own families.
In fact, VEGETINE is the bes. remedy yet discovered for the above discases, and is the only reliable BLGOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public. PREPARED BY

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Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE, M. Brown, Plaintiff, against Chester M. Walker, Columbus C. Walker, Benjamin F. Walker, et al., Defendants.—Summons for Sale.

To the Defendant, Mary Andrews:

To the Defendant, Mary Andrews:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the Probate Judge's office December 21, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at Anderson Court House, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time af oresaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 21st December, A. D. 1876, JOHN B. MOORE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the Defendant, Mary Andrews:

NOTICE is hereby given that an action has been commenced in this Court upon a complaint of the above named Plaintiff, for the purpose of obtaining a sale to pay debts and liabilities of deceased, of the premises therein described, under the direction of this Court, and for a division of the proceeds of such sale among said creditors according to their respective rights, which premises were at the time of the commencement of this action and the filling of this notice, situate in the State of South Carolina, County of Anderson, and are described in the said complaint as the real estate of Peter L. Walker, deceased, of which you have an interest.

Peter L. Wanker, december 1. Wanker, december 1. John B. Moore, "

Plaintiff's Attorney.

24 6

J M A Dissolution.

THE firm of J. N. Sutherland & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebted to the firm will make payment to J. N. Sutherland, who is authorized to settle up the business of the firm.

J. N. SUTHERLAND,

H. J. ARMSTRONG,

W. F. SUTHERLAND.

Belton, S. C., Nov. 20, 1876. The undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of General Merchandize of J. N. Sutherland & Co. have formed a copartnership, and will continue to sell Goods low for cash at the old stand, under the firm name and style of Sutherland & Arm-J. N. SUTHERLAND, W. C. ARMSTRONG, Belton, Nov. 20, 1876.

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Leave Hodges. 4
Leave Hodges. 5
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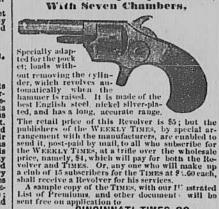
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